

CONFIDENTIAL ]

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## REPORT

ON

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 25th July 1885.

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## LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<b>ASSAMESE.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	450	
2	"Assam News"	Ditto		
<b>BENGALI.</b>				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
3	"Sansodhíní"	Chittagong	700	
4	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto		
5	"Kushadaha"	Calcutta		
<i>Weekly.</i>				
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto	700	20th July 1885.
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto	102	17th ditto.
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto	12,000	18th ditto.
9	"Bháratbási"	Ditto		18th ditto.
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Ditto	625	16th ditto.
11	"Burdwán Sanjívaní"	Burdwan	296	14th ditto.
12	"Chárvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	13th ditto.
13	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca	425	19th ditto.
14	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	800	17th ditto.
15	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká"	Comercolly	500	18th ditto.
16	"Hindu Ranjiká"	Beauleah, Rajshahye	200	15th ditto.
17	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta		
18	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Berhampore	437	
19	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto		
20	"Navavibhákar"	Calcutta	850	20th ditto.
21	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet	440	12th ditto.
22	"Patáká"	Calcutta		17th ditto.
23	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	17th ditto.
24	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	17th ditto.
25	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	16th ditto.
26	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	19th ditto.
27	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	15th ditto.
28	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	20th ditto.
29	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	18th ditto.
30	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
31	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	20th ditto.
32	"Sudhápán"	Calcutta		
33	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Ditto	3,000	18th ditto.
34	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	21st ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
35	"Dainik"	Calcutta		19th to 23rd July 1885.
36	"Samvád Prabháhar"	Ditto	225	18th to 23rd ditto.
37	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	20th to 24th ditto.
38	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	18th to 22nd ditto.
39	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	
40	"Prabhátí"	Ditto	1,000	
<b>HINDI.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
41	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
42	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia		18th July 1885.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
43	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore		
44	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	9th and 16th July 1885.
45	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	6th July 1885.
46	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	18th ditto.
47	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	700	
<b>PERSIAN.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta	250	
<b>URDU.</b>				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
50	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
51	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	11th and 18th July 1885.
<i>Daily.</i>				
52	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	11th, 13th and 20th to 23rd July 1885.
<b>URIYA.</b>				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
53	"Taraka"	Calcutta		
54	"Shiksábandhu"	Ditto		
55	"Pradip"	Ditto		
<i>Weekly.</i>				
56	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack	200	11th July 1885.
57	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	116	7th ditto.
58	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	205	9th ditto.
59	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	15th ditto.

## POLITICAL.

**THE Sár Sudhánidhi,** of the 6th July, says that the Gladstone Ministry made a great mistake in sending troops to Egypt. But they subsequently rectified it somewhat by ordering their withdrawal. But the new Ministry are again falling into the mistake of the old. They are trying to send troops again to Egypt.

The Egyptian policy of the new Ministry.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,  
July 6th, 1885.

2. The same paper says that Lord Salisbury is not likely to follow the lines of policy laid down by Mr. Gladstone with regard to Afghanistan and Russia. If his Lordship does not give full effect to that policy, war seems to be inevitable. Some of the Sirdars of Afghanistan have rebelled, it is said, at the instigation of Russia. A civil war in that country will be for the benefit of neither the English nor of the Afghans, but of the Russians alone. The new Ministry do not speak a word about settling the difference with Russia by arbitration. This will give Russians a pretext for invading the Afghan territories, and if they can invade them once, they will occupy at least one-half of them.

SAR SUDHANIDHI.

3. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 11th July, says that neither the Liberals nor the Radicals have done anything to improve the condition of the Mahomedans of Egypt or Western Asia, because they consider these to be of no worth. The writer waits to see what the Conservatives will do for them. If any law is to be made for these Mahomedans, it should be based on their religion. Lord Granville made a mistake in thinking otherwise. The secret of the success of the Mahdi and of Arabi is that they base everything upon religion.

URDU GUIDE,  
July 11th, 1885.

4. The same paper, of the 13th July, says that England is in a position to introduce a better order of things in Egypt. The way in which this can be done by England is by making peace with the Sultan and the great powers of Europe, by undertaking the task of defending Egypt and the rights of her people, by guaranteeing the Egyptian debit, by establishing friendly relations with the Mahdi, and by re-establishing Arabi in his own country.

URDU GUIDE  
July 13th, 1885.

5. The *Bhárat Mihir*, of the 16th July, says that it is somewhat re-assuring to hear that the Conservative Ministry will make endeavours to make a peace with Russia. But from the manner in which they have set about the task, it is doubtful whether they will meet with success. That it is very necessary to make arrangements for the defence of the Western frontier of India until a peace is concluded must be admitted, but the British Government will not remain content with only keeping that frontier well guarded, but will try to go beyond it. If entrance into Afghanistan is effected, and attempts are made to occupy Candahar, peace will be in a manner rendered impossible. Unless the disposition of the Afghan people were all of a sudden to undergo a complete change, it would be insanity itself to suppose that they would consent to become subject to another power. Nobody would care to deny that the Ameer is desirous to remain friendly towards the English ; but does it remain to be learnt that the Afghan people cherish a bitter hatred of the English ? Have the English forgotten all about the difficulties that arose when it was proposed to send the Boundary Commission through Afghanistan ? The Ameer will never heartily permit the English to enter that country. If the English use force for this purpose, it is probable the Ameer may be compelled to seek the assistance of Russia. And if Russia can bring him under her influence, all expectations of peace will disappear. If peace is

BHÁRAT MIHIR,  
July 16th, 1885.

desirable, the English should not attempt to enter Afghanistan. Again why is so much impatience being shown to enter Afghanistan? Is there any necessity for going out of India for the purpose of defending it? "Fortify the mountain passes on the western frontier and trust the people of India, and you will find India remain firm and unshaken." It is, however, too much to expect that the Conservative Party will be able to perceive their errors.

PÁTAKA,  
July 17th, 1885.

6. The *Pátáká*, of the 17th July, approves of Government's refusal to assist the Bhootan Government with arms Government and rebellion in Bhootan.

and ammunition in putting down the rebellion in that State from a desire to prevent bloodshed in such a petty war.

PRATIKÁR,  
July 17th, 1885.

7. The *Pratikár*, of the 17th July, says that the British Government at first thought of presenting Sir Peter Lumsden.

Lumsden with a sword. But it has subse-

quently given up that idea. Indeed, if heroes like Sir Peter are not honored, upon whom can honors be more fittingly bestowed?

UCHIT VAKTA,  
July 18th, 1885.

8. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 18th July, thinks that there cannot be a greater mistake than the attempt to settle the difference with Russia either by

Russia and England. arbitration or by other peaceful means. Russia will never give up what she has set her heart upon. She has humiliated England to the best of her power in the eye of the world in the affair of the Boundary Commission. England should not try to settle the matter in dispute with Russia in a pacific way.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1885.

9. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th July, says that terms of peace between England and Russia are being settled on the lines laid down by Mr. Gladstone's Government. But the question is, what will be the position of Afghanistan? Will it be considered an independent State? Or is it to be regarded as a Feudatory State under the English? The English will have to patiently consider this question. Lord Dufferin is regarded as a master of foreign politics. The writer hopes that he will give Afghanistan such a position as may be conducive to the benefit of all the three powers concerned.

SADHARANI.  
July 19th, 1885.

10. The *Sádháraní*, of the 19th July, says that from the new Secretary of State's statements some news-

Stationing of troops in Kandahar. papers infer that English troops will be

stationed in Kandahar if the Amir's consent is obtained. Every one understands that a war with Russia will be more advantageously carried on if there are an English fort and English soldiers in Kandahar. But why will the Ameer cede his territory? If he has to cede his territory at all, it will be far more advantageous for him to cede it to Russia, inasmuch as the Czar will not govern it, but through the Ameer as his representative. But the English will do no such thing. Has the Ameer become so weak that Kandahar can be easily taken from him? Has he been considered weak because he has requested the English to undertake the defence of Herat? Is such a concession being demanded from him for that reason? The Ameer's power will be completely gone if the English occupy Kandahar. Can he under these circumstances consent to the occupation of that place by the English? Consequently a war will break out with the Ameer if the English insists upon stationing troops in Kandahar. Russia wants such a contingency. The Viceroy will surely protest against such a measure.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 20th, 1885.

11. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 20th July, thinks that Russia will occupy Herat as soon as England stations troops in Kandahar. For this reason perhaps

England and Russia.

Russian troops are being sent to Sarakhs. The peace which has been established between England and Russia will be but short-lived. The English have brought about the present danger by showing fear at every movement of Russia and by illtreating Indians in such a manner as may have led Russia to suppose that Indians will join her as soon as she invades India. Though the English Government knows that there may be danger sooner or later if the people are not kept satisfied, it often speaks and acts in another spirit.

12. The same paper says that let France and Germany act like Christians by mediating in the quarrel between England and Russia about dominion in Central Asia.

Mediation of France and Germany in the quarrel between England and Russia.

13. The *Navavibhákar*, of the 20th July, says that there is probability of many dangers if the English station troops in Kandahar. The Ameer may consent to such a proposal owing to his greed of money and arms. But the Afghan people will clearly understand that the permanent stationing of troops in Kandahar will lead to the annexation of that place, and may apprehend that the proposed measure may be followed by the stationing of troops in Kabul, consequently they will never consent to the above arrangement. If the rumour about the Boundary Commission undertaking the defence of Herat is true, it will be impossible for Russia to remain inactive any longer. The Conservatives, immediately upon coming into power, have done what Russia has always forbidden England to do. The Conservatives are about to pave the way for ruin. The writer is very uneasy in his mind owing to apprehensions of danger.

14. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 20th July, says that owing to the downfall of the peace-loving Gladstone Ministry, the military party in Russia has again obtained ascendency. The hostility of the Conservatives towards Russia, the abusive language recently employed by Lord Salisbury towards that power, and the honours conferred upon General Lumsden have all combined to confirm the impression already existing in the minds of Russians, that there will be no peace with England. If the influence of the peace-loving party has really diminished both in England and Russia, a peace will not probably be concluded, at least on the lines laid down by Mr. Gladstone. It has ever been the policy of the Conservatives in reference to Afghainstan that Russia should not be permitted to enter that country, and that Russian advance will never be checked unless British troops are stationed therein. The military party in Russia, on the other hand, hold that the English have no right to oppose entrance into or occupation of Afghanistan by Russians. Until Russians occupy Afghanistan, no peace that may be concluded with England will therefore prove lasting. If therefore the military party in Russia has come into power like the Conservatives in England, there will not probably be peace. Hence it is that Russia is now said to be making larger demands than when Mr. Gladstone was in power. If the Conservatives continue in power, there can be no doubt that they will, in pursuance of their long recognized policy, send an army into Afghanistan. Russia probably thinks that this will not be agreed to by the Ameer, who will probably fight with the English if they insist upon following that course. But Russia may as well think that now that her troops have come near the Afghan frontier, and are known to be bent upon conquest, the Ameer and his people might not improbably call in the British to occupy their country. Russia may therefore consider it wise and safe to occupy Herat before British troops enter Afghanistan. She may also be induced to adopt this course by the consideration that if she

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 20th, 1885.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 20th, 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 20th, 1885.

fight with England now, she will have the support of Germany, while England will have no ally in Europe. The present state of affairs naturally suggests these thoughts, but the Editor believes that the Conservatives, whatever they may give out in public to the contrary, will not now, when they are bearing the responsibilities of office, think it wise to enter upon a war with Russia, nor will Russia hastily and lightly launch upon such a course. Lord Salisbury will not probably do anything as regards Russia until after the general elections.

ABANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 20th, 1885.

Decrease of the fighting qualities of Indians. hood of India has made it necessary for the rulers to increase the military strength of the

Empire. But they have come to perceive that the classes from which men formerly used to seek admission into the army with avidity have now become weak and timid. Had Russians not come near India, or if the rulers could have satisfied themselves that they were able to bring troops from England to fight with the enemy, they would have been probably delighted and not sorry at the sight of the decrease of the fighting power of the Sikhs and other warlike races of India. Government cannot but be aware that it has deliberately weakened these races. But when the English sought to weaken the people of India by means of a rigorous system of administration, they did not know that Russia would some day come near the door of India, or that with the decrease of the strength of India, the British Empire also would be weakened. Had they known this before, the system of administration would have been probably long since changed. They found ample evidence of the courage and military skill of the natives of India during the earlier years of their occupation of this country, and in their eagerness to put down the military spirit existing among the people, they forgot the possibility of the advent of any external enemy. They introduced a rigorous system of law and administration, increased the powers of police and magisterial officers, committed various unjust and oppressive acts, and kept natives away from all appointments in the State. The object was to inspire natives with fear of the English nation. To further this object, natives have also been disarmed. And now when Government has attained its object, Russia appears on the scene. The weakening of Indians which would have caused delight now becomes a source of uneasiness. Government does not now know what to do: whether it should adopt a generous policy or not, and if the former, how it could trust the native population whom it has once distrusted. It is these apprehensions which account for the continuance of the Arms Act under the Gladstone Ministry, and the hesitation on the part of Lord Dufferin to admit natives into the volunteer corps. But such apprehensions are perfectly idle and unfounded.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

AKBARI DARUS  
SULTANUT,  
July 11th, 1885.

16. The *Akhbári Darús Sultanut*, of the 11th July, says that the police is prone to oppression in every part of India. A man who had deposed against

the police in Surat was arrested one day on a false charge of theft, and was so severely beaten with a view to extort confession from him that he died. On enquiry the constables were fined five rupees each, and the head-constable suspended. The writer does not think that the punishments were adequate.

17. The *Paridarshak*, of the 12th July, in noticing that the Chief Commissioner of Assam has granted one thousand rupees for the *Shrad* of Kumudesvara of Assam, remarks that he has done

The *Shrad* of Kumudesvara of Assam.

so simply to stop the mouth of Kumudeswar's mother. The writer thinks that the mother has not done well by accepting the money.

18. The same paper has learnt with surprise that the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet did not sanction Rs. 75 for the purpose of carrying the bones of Kumudesvara to Gauhati.

The bones of Kumudesvara of Assam.  
The Entrance Examination.

19. The same paper says that 3,000 Students have failed this year to pass the Entrance Examination. They have paid Rs. 30,000 which have come to no use.

The duty of the examiners is to see whether the candidates are fit to continue their studies in the University, but unfortunately they seem to have quite a different conception of their duty. In the Supplementary Examinations held last year, many passed in the second and even in the first division which shows that these men were put to the trouble of going through a second ordeal owing to the nature of the questions and the fault of the examiners. This year the results in the best schools in Calcutta are very unsatisfactory, while those in obscure schools like the one at Comilla are satisfactory. This seems to be very strange. An agitation is going on all round to have the plucked students re-examined. Sixteen students appeared last year from the Sylhet National School. Of these seven passed and eight were plucked only in one branch. The Chief Commissioner thought that if properly examined many of these eight would have passed. Of the eight plucked students seven appeared this year, but only two of them have passed, though they all had 16 months for preparation and had, all this time, the benefit of the tuition of the same teachers owing to whose labours the results of the last year were so satisfactory.

20. The *Charu Varta*, of the 13th July, says that the way in which Sanskrit has been taught up to this time will not serve any purpose. Merely Literature will

Teaching of Sanskrit.

not do. There are excellent works on law, medicine and astronomy in Sanskrit. The writer thinks that these books should be translated with some omissions and placed in the hands of Bengali youths. Young men in Bengal study Western science and Western philosophy, but for want of expressions in Bengali, the study produces no lasting result. If they study Sanskrit works on science and philosophy along with European works, they will be able to translate these into Bengali.

21. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 14th July, says that Baboo Surjanath Bandopadhyay, L.M.S., ordered a carriage to be brought into the portico of the Burdwan station. A constable, who was near,

Annoyances to the public caused by petty Railway employés.

prevented the carriage from coming there, and insulted Surja Baboo. Surja Baboo struck him with his umbrella, but he was severely beaten with the baton. The case came up before Mr. Maseyk, the Deputy Magistrate. Surja Baboo was charged under section 38 of the Railway Act for obstructing a Railway Officer in his duty. It was proved that Surja did not obstruct, as there was no prohibition for carriages being taken into the portico. The writer thinks that the petty Railway employés should be checked. They often insult gentlemen with impunity. The writer is glad to notice that Mr. Maseyk allowed Surja Baboo who was ill at that time to sit in the Court. Mr. Maseyk shows proper respect to all gentlemen who go to the Court.

22. The same paper asks, why was no information given to the relatives of Baboo Benimadhbab Gangooly if he was attacked with any mortal disease in the Jail (?)

The death of Benimadhbab Gan-

ooly in the Burdwan Jail.

PARIDARSHAK,  
July 12th, 1885.

PARIDARSHAK

CHARU VARTA,  
July 13th, 1885.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1885.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

He has a brother at Burdwan, but the poor man knew neither of the illness nor of the death of Benimadhab Baboo. The Magistrate should take particular notice whether the illness of the deceased was brought to the notice either of the Civil Surgeon or of the Superintendent of the Jail, whether he was sent to the Hospital and placed under any treatment.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
July 14th, 1885.

23. The same paper says that the hydrants in Burdwan are supplying the inhabitants with muddy water, and they will continue to do so till the inundations of

Filtered water in Burdwan.  
the Damuda subside. The water of that river becomes very foul in the rainy season. People try to make it pure by throwing lime into it, but with very little success. The pipe water with which the inhabitants of Burdwan are supplied is so foul that it is perfectly useless, and it is getting more and more muddy. The Municipal Commissioners should not remain indifferent in this matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

24. The same paper says that about two hundred and fifty persons at Kandara in Katwa are in great distress. The authorities should no longer remain indifferent. Baboo Radhu Sundar Sinha, the relief

The scarcity at Kandara in Katwa.  
officer in Katwa, enquired into the condition of these people, and gave them hopes of relief. But nothing has come of his enquiry. The writer draws the attention of the Magistrate of Burdwan to this subject.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

25. The same paper disapproves of the transfer of Mr. Beadon to the Bhagulpore Jail. Mr. Beadon should have been transferred to some other department.

The man, who could practise oppression before the very eyes of the Lieutenant-Governor, is not likely to mend his ways when transferred to a distant place.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

26. A correspondent of the same paper says that in consequence of an order of the Postmaster-General no letters are delivered from the Raghunathpore Post

Office to Balishai on Sundays. This puts the people of Balishai to great inconvenience, and the writer hopes that the Postmaster-General will reconsider his order.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

27. Another correspondent of the same paper complains that the Secretary and the teachers of the Kaiti Aided School experience great inconvenience in going to the treasury, to a distance of twenty to thirty miles, to get their grant-in-aid bills cashed. It will be very convenient if arrangements are made to have the bills cashed in the local Post Office.

SAHACHAR,  
July 15th, 1885.

Complaints of Kaiti.  
28. The *Sahachar*, of the 15th July, in noticing the correspondence between Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the railway authorities in Bombay, on the subject of his being refused admittance in a first class compartment, remarks that Anglo-Indians have kept their ladies under an iron rule. They teach their females that natives are worse than wild animals. The writer has seen in many instances that European ladies are quite willing to enter into compartments where there are natives, but that their male companions dissuade them from doing so.

SAHACHAR.

29. The same paper says that one Hurmusji, an old Parsi gentleman, has died on account of his oppression by the police. The police has become equally oppressive in all parts of India. The superior police officers are in the habit of shielding their subordinates. This produces great mischief. In Bengal the police was always treated with indulgence, and hence police oppression reached its culminating point. The police

The first resolution of Lord Reay.

acted with highhandedness in Dacca and Pubna, and the Lieutenant-Governor treated it with indulgence. Police oppression reached its extreme limits in Kishnagore. This attracted the attention of Lord Ripon to the subject. Under pressure from Lord Ripon, Sir Rivers Thompson imposed a slight punishment on the Superintendent of the Nuddea Police. Though the punishment was slight, it has produced a salutary effect. Sir Rivers has administered a severe rebuke to Mr. Baker, the Assistant Superintendent of the Serampore Police. The writer asks the rulers to remember that slight punishments for heinous offences always produce evil results. The writer is glad to read the Resolution of Lord Reay on the subject of police oppression. There is every probability that the people of Bombay will be happy under his rule. The writer is very glad when he gets an opportunity of praising the action of a ruler, and he is sorry that he finds no such opportunity of praising Sir Rivers Thompson. He will consider himself very fortunate if he can find an opportunity of praising Sir Rivers with all his heart. The term of Sir Rivers' office is drawing to a close. Will he afford no such opportunity?

30. The same paper says that large expenses have been incurred, in the Rawal Pindi Durbar and in the preparations for war. The Government of India has issued an order of retrenchment, and the order is being carried out in every quarter.

Reduction of expenditure. The work of retrenchment in the Public Works Department is being carried on. Arrangement is being made for reducing the expenditure on the Education Department. The natives of India are making full atonement for the Russophobia of the English. British Burmah seems to be specially fortunate in this respect, for the order of retrenchment in that province has been cancelled. The Anglo-Burmans are in high spirits. They think that the Government of India is afraid of them, because they raised a huge agitation to have British Burmah declared a crown colony.

31. The same paper entreats Sir Rivers Thompson, who is now Sir Rivers Thompson at Calcutta. at Calcutta, to visit the famine-afflicted districts.

32. The same paper says that European soldiers can use shots and gunpowder whenever they please. European soldiers. This affords them facilities for killing men.

Government can easily prevent their getting the materials for committing homicide. All commanding officers in the army should direct their attention to this matter.

33. The same paper says that the character of Sir Rivers Thompson Sir Rivers Thompson. is not likely to be changed. He is still treating the Commissioners of Calcutta as

if he were an Emperor. He is threatening the independent Commissioners with the loss of their independence by means of legislation. The Anglo-Indians are annoyed with the Commissioners, because they do not agree to raise the house-tax to 10 per cent. Those that have no houses of their own can very well raise a cry for increasing the house-tax, but it is not well for a Provincial Governor to join in the cry. Sir Rivers, however, will not be able to give up his leadership of the Anglo-Indian community. The writer hears that the Commissioners are being intimidated in various ways, and that they have agreed to increase the house-tax to please the Anglo-Indians. They are afraid that unless they agree, Sir Rivers, the leader of the Anglo-Indians, will abolish self-government. The world is full of dangers. The Commissioners of Calcutta should not be cowards. The writer does not believe that Sir Rivers will succeed in abolishing self-government in the capital of British India. Sir Rivers will

SAHACHAR,  
July 14th, 1885.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

SAHACHAR.

not be able to undo what Sir Richard Temple has done and which Sir Ashley Eden could not undo. The Commissioners should not act like cowards.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
July 15th, 1885.

34. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 15th July, disapproves of the action of Lord Dufferin in appointing, at the recommendation of the Government of Madras, a native civilian in Madras.

the young man who stood third in order of merit in the list of the candidates who appeared in the local native Civil Service examination in supersession of the claims of those who stood above him in that list, because the young man in question is the son of a very influential father.

HINDU RANJIKÁ.

35. The same paper says, that Anglo-Indians, when they come to India, acquire a singularity of views, selfishness, the habits of domineering and of luxury, and so on.

Long residence in India makes them indifferent to the interests of their servants and of the poor, whimsical, envious, and so forth. They cannot change their habits when they return to England. They have no sympathy with the liberal policy of the English Government, and so if they can rise to fame, they try to infuse the spirit of illiberality all round them, and even in other countries subject to England. The cause of the misery of the Irish may be traced to this spirit of illiberality. England is ruining herself by not changing the policy of the Government of India. She is daily losing her greatness by trying to govern India by the sword. India has lost her life and vitality under the harsh rule of the English. The present Russian difficulty shows it plainly. India has been disarmed, and so she has no armed men. Soldiers, officers, and rulers in India get high pay, and pass their days in luxury in the hills. The Feudatories are almost lifeless. Their army is merely for show. Those that are entitled to lead it have no right to do so. There are no rival sovereigns near India, and so the police can keep the peace with the help of the baton. But this is greatly to the disadvantage of England. Had the Native Princes been really powerful, and had natives the privilege of wearing arms, Russia would never have ventured to insult England in the way she has done. England could have confronted Russia with seven crores of heroes. Had England cast in her lot with that of India, and acted on liberal principles, Russia, nay even all the countries of the world, would have trembled before it.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 16th, 1885.

36. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 16th July, is glad to see the *Statesman* contradicting the statement made by the *Surabhi* about the unfavourable attitude of

The volunteering movement.  
the Lieutenant-Governor towards the native volunteering movement. The Editor is, however, becoming impatient at the delay on the part of Lord Dufferin in coming to a decision in this matter.

BHARAT MIHIR.

37. The same paper remarks that, in the management of the affairs of the Calcutta University, undue favour is shown to individuals. This is nowhere seen

so conspicuously as in the appointment of the examiners. Merit is often ignored, and favouritism and race considerations are allowed free scope. The question papers are often hastily drawn up, and there is no judicious discrimination exercised in the selection of the questions. This greatly injures the interests of the examinees. The moderators hardly seem to have an idea of responsibility, otherwise affairs would never have come to such a discreditable pass.

BHARAT MIHIR.

38. The same paper says that when the Eastern Bengal Railway was under private management, the passengers had to suffer many inconveniences, which it was expected would be removed when the line came to be placed under the

charge of Government. But it is to be regretted that, since the assumption by Government of the charge of this line, the inconveniences of the passengers have increased. The dreadful accident at Arranghatta occurred shortly after that arrangement came into force. The true cause of that accident became revealed, but the authorities of the railway did not pay due attention to it. The defects of the system of management have not been completely removed. In order to prevent accidents, the speed of the trains has been lessened. But this will not, it is feared, prove enough. It is needless to say that the lessening of the speed, and the unduly long stoppages of the trains, have resulted in inconvenience. Another grievance of the railway passengers lies in the practice of the authorities in frequently thrusting railway coolies into the intermediate class carriages, which are evidently intended for respectable native gentlemen. This causes great inconvenience to them, and particularly to native lady passengers. The railway coolies not unoften behave rudely towards them. Whenever the concourse of passengers is large, they are thrust into goods wagons! Those that express unwillingness to avail themselves of such accommodation, and ask to be allowed to travel the next day in carriages of the class for which they have been booked, are forcibly put into the wagons in question. People asking for a deduction of their fares under such circumstances have been heard to be abused, while if they get into a second class carriage for want of accommodation in the intermediate class for which they have been booked, they are charged excess fare. Another complaint made by the writer is, that the employés of the railway make an invidious distinction between native and European passengers.

39. The *Patáká*, of the 17th July, says that a combined agitation should be made by all races in India for the right of enrolment as volunteers. If Indians do not obtain that right, their national glory will be diminished. It is a matter of regret that while inferior races like the Jews and the Negroes have obtained that right, Indians have not obtained it.

40. The same paper says that the violence of the famine in Beerbhoom is gradually increasing. Persons who have gone to Beerbhoom for affording relief say that the number of persons who have applied for help this week is twice the number of those who applied for help the week before. The Indian Association, the Sadharan Brahma Samaj, the Theosophical Society, and local gentlemen are affording relief to the distressed. Government is not indifferent to the distress. But the relief afforded by it is not sufficient. The number of the distressed is increasing at an alarming rate. There is no other hope for the saving of the lives of the distressed than by making some good arrangement for granting relief by Government.

41. The same paper says that Indian railways are constructed out of the money raised by loans. Whether these railways turn out profitable or the contrary, the interest on the loans has to be paid. A large sum of money besides has to be paid year after year for the maintenance of the railway offices in England and as salaries of the English officers serving in them. In this country also almost all the high offices in connection with railways are given to Englishmen. The whole of the interest on the loans raised for the construction of railways has to be paid by Indians, but only a portion of the profit from the works in question is enjoyed by them. The money which is taken by Englishmen on account of railways is drained away from India. Thus India, far from getting rich, is being impoverished. The writer has shown before that out of 65 crores of rupees, which are annually paid as taxes by poor Indians, about 30 or

PATAKÁ  
July 17th, 1885.

PATAKÁ.

PATAKÁ.

40 crores of rupees going into the pockets of Englishmen. He has also shewn that India is losing 18 crores of rupees annually by her trade with England. He has in this article shown that by the construction of Indian railways means have been devised for the draining away of Indian money. How long will civilized and Christian England continue to drain away the money of poor Indians in this way? Is it not true that England is causing famines, great sufferings and deaths of numerous persons in India by draining away Indian money in so many ways?

PATAKA  
July 17th, 1885.

Cramming of passengers in a steamer belonging to Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company.

42. A correspondent of the same paper says that he saw passengers crammed into the steamer of Messrs. Hoare, Miller and Company, which plies between Calcutta and Ghatal. The River Police is busy only in detecting cases of taking one or two excess passengers in the boats in the ferries of Calcutta. But it takes no notice of the overcrowding in the steamers.

PATAKA.

Necessity of granting advances to cultivators in Beerbboom and the relief afforded by Government.

43. Pundit Ramkumar Vidyaratna, writing to the same paper from Nalhati, says that the cultivators are unable to cultivate owing to want of money. The sum of ten thousand rupees, which has been promised by Government, has not yet been given. Unless Government enables the cultivators to cultivate, a more terrible famine will take place next year. Those of the distressed who are rather robust are no longer obtaining relief from Government. The Government officers when questioned upon the subject, said that relief had been discontinued to those who were rather robust because sufficient relief works would soon be opened. But the correspondent has not seen any relief works opened.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
July 17th, 1885.

44. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 17th July, says that famine is rapidly assuming gigantic proportions.

The famine.

Some of the villages under the Satgachhiya

thana are in an extremely wretched state. People are crying for want in Beerbboom. People of Tikipore, Sotala, Mahishdanga, Hamanpore, and the neighbourhood have grown lean and wretched. It has become absolutely necessary to relieve these men. When the cry of want has been raised so early as Jyaistha and Ashar, it is likely to be very loud in future. Government is not indifferent. It is saving lives by opening annachhatras in different places; but the arrangements are not very satisfactory. The fishermen of Bara Belun are in great distress, because all reservoirs of water have dried up.

ARYA DARPAH,  
July 17th, 1885.

45. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 17th July, says that the way in which titles are distributed in India has lowered them in the estimation of the public.

Distribution of titles.  
But the writer thinks that the title of Raja Bahadur has been very deservedly bestowed on Kumar Pramath a Bhushan of Naldanga, who has shown his zeal for the good of his country and his public spirit by advocating the cause of widow marriage.

PRATIKAR,  
July 5th, 1885.

46. The *Pratikár*, of the 5th July, says that the rising of the Ganges and the Padma has filled the minds of men with alarm. The writer

Rising of the Ganges.  
asks the Magistrate of Moorshedabad to keep an eye on the embankment at Lalitakuri. If by any accident the embankment gives way, the people of Jessore, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad will be ruined.

PRATIKAR.

47. The same paper says that, considering the feeling and disposition with which Sir Rivers Thompson governs the people of Bengal, it seems to be impossible that there can be anything noble in his character. It was believed sometime ago that he recommended to the Government of India

that natives might be admitted as volunteers. But now it appears that, instead of recommending, he has given his opinion against that measure.

48. The same paper says that, though the exact number of deaths from starvation at Khargram has not been ascertained, there can be no doubt that some

Famine at Khargram.

have died for want of food. The *Bangabási* is publishing a list of those who have died of starvation at Khargram, with the circumstances attending each man's death. Government should ascertain whether the *Bangabási* is correct or not.

49. The same paper was very glad to hear that the Viceroy would grant the natives the right of enrolment as volunteers. But it now appears that the

The volunteering movement. Eurasians and Native Christians alone will be made volunteers, because they are considered loyal subjects.

50. In noticing the letter of the Munsif of Midnapore to the Secretary of the Uncovenanted Judicial Service

The Chaki-Talapatra case. Reunion to strike the names of Baboos Ram

Gopal Chaki and Ram Jadub Talapatra, from the list of members of the Judicial Reunion, in consequence of the late Moorshedabad scandal, the same paper says that the Munsif is perhaps not aware that Baboo Ram Gopal Chaki has been confirmed in his office as Sub-Judge. The High Court has perhaps come to the conclusion that the Baboos have been unjustly treated by the Joint-Magistrate. The Judges have said that the Magistrate should himself have enquired into the case, and that the judgment of the Joint-Magistrate has not been just or reasonable. It is not proper to make much of this matter.

51. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson is one of those who say one thing while they mean another. No one is ignorant of what he did in connection with the Calcutta Municipality.

The amalgamation of the Calcutta and Suburban Municipalities. His fame has spread far and wide because he was very hard upon the Commissioners of Calcutta in order to promote the convenience and comfort of Europeans. He has after a long silence published his Resolution on the Report of the Commission appointed under section 28. He has not been able to vent his spleen on the Commissioners. He has been obliged to speak well of them. He has proposed to improve the sanitary condition of the suburbs by including a portion of them in the Calcutta Municipality. What is the reason that the Lieutenant-Governor has so suddenly become anxious for the sanitation of the suburbs? Is it his sympathy for the people? Or is he inspired by any secret motive?

52. A correspondent of the same paper says that the sub-divisional officer of Jangipore went to Hilora to enquire about the distressed condition of the

Famine at Hilora. people. But the gentlemen whom he asked to make the enquiry did it in a perfunctory manner, and reported that only seven men were in distress. On that report he has passed his orders that the villagers should support these men. The writer asks the sub-divisional officer to make another enquiry. He is prepared to show that many times seven men are in distress.

53. The *Grámvártá Prakáshiká*, of the 18th July, says that many memorials were presented with the approval

The Civil Service examination. of the Local Governments, on the subject of raising the standard of age in connection with the Indian Civil Service Examination. Many Government officials expressed their sympathy with the movement, and it was hoped that the memorials would have the desired effect. But in reply to the memorials Lord Kimberley has expressed regret that he could not agree with the memorialists. From what he has said it appears that the natives have the right of getting high

PRATIKAR,  
July 5th, 1885.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

PRATIKAR.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
July 18th, 1885.

appointments in the State, but that the authorities did not practically recognize the right. There has been much writing on the subject of bettering the condition of the people of India, but it has produced no good result. In these memorials the natives asked for nothing more than what had been promised them in the Proclamation of 1857. The Secretary of State has assured the people that there are various ways of entering into the Civil Service of India, but such an assurance is unworthy of a Secretary of State belonging to the Liberal Party.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA,  
June 18th, 1885.

54. The same paper publishes some facts about the Kushtea case which has been compromised. Rumour has it

The Kushtea case.

that the Inspector of the Kushtea Police left

for Nowapara on the night of the occurrence, leaving word with the head-constable in charge not to take down the deposition of the complainant. The fact that no deposition was taken has led people to think that the rumour may be well-founded. The writer therefore wishes to see the Inspector contradict the rumour. He has also heard that one of the accused went to the length of using physical force.

Though the complainant May was hurt, though there were scars on her person, and though in her deposition she made mention of the offence under section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, still she was not examined by any medical man. Without issuing summonses against the accused, their pleaders, though not duly appointed, were allowed to cross-examine in court. The writer draws the attention of Government to the papers of this case. The zemindar's chief officer issued a notice that any one who should appear as a witness in this case would be fined Rs. 25, and that his house would be demolished. The enquiry was held on Wednesday instead of Tuesday, and many of the witnesses deposed that they were fast asleep, and knew nothing of the case. The writer thinks that the sub-divisional head-clerk, against whom such grave charges were preferred, should have been suspended.

GRAMVARTA  
PRAKASHIKA.

55. The same paper says that Baboo Radhikaprosad Bhattacharjya

was insulted by the sheristadar for entering  
The Kishnagore record-room case. into the record-room of the Magistrate of

Kishnagore, and the case came up before the Magistrate on the 6th of July. The Magistrate has rebuked Radhika Baboo for remaining in the record-room, though asked to go away, and has prohibited him from entering it any more on any business whatever, and has expressed a desire of taking this matter into consideration, when Radhika Baboo will apply for the renewal of his license next year. The writer is very sorry that the Magistrate has passed such a judgment. He does not understand of what crime was Radhika Baboo guilty for entering into the record-room according to local custom, and according to the circular of the Revenue Board. It cannot be trespass, because every one has to go to the record-room. The Magistrate has not been able to name the crime of which Radhika Baboo is guilty.

This seems to be a judicial fix, for a man has been tried, though his crime was not ascertained. It is a fix in another sense, for the amount of punishment for the unknown crime will be determined six months after the judgment is passed. Such is the way in which justice is administered in the mofussil.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1885.

56. The *Sanjivani*, of the 18th July, says that the police in every

Oppression practised by the police. part of India is prone to oppression. One

of the principal causes of this is that the inferior police officers do not know the extent of their power. The writer therefore thinks that pamphlets written in easy language, and setting forth the powers of each class of officers, should be distributed among these officers.

57. The same paper hears from a very respectable gentleman that one Manik Shaik, of Baria, near Comercolly, committed suicide, because he and his wife could not procure food for three days together.

SANJIVANI,  
July 18th, 1885.

Scarcity in Kushtea.  
The scarcity at Jeypore.

58. The same paper publishes a letter from a person whom the editor can trust that great distress prevails in four or five villages in the vicinity of Jeypore. The people have sold up their cattle and household furniture. Loss of life may ensue unless they are relieved in a month. One Madhub Konai, of Jhikta, in Khargram, is in so great distress that his whole family will perish unless relieved within seven days.

SANJIVANI.

The Magistrate of Moorshedabad and the Deputy Magistrate of Kandi take no notice of this distress.

59. The same paper says that India is poor because of its government. Government is exacting money from it, and is putting all sorts of obstacles in the way of the people acquiring a livelihood. The administration has become exceedingly expensive. A poor country should have a cheap administration, but the present Government employs inexperienced foreigners on a high salary to do work which can be done much better and cheaper by experienced natives. The revenue of India amounts to sixty crores, of which thirty-six go to meet the cost of civil and of military establishments. Of these thirty-six, twenty-four fall into the hands of foreigners, while twelve only remain in India. This is the reason why India is becoming poorer and poorer every day. The expenses of administration have become excessive. A soldier who gets Rs. 15-8 in England gets Rs. 25 if he comes to India.

SANJIVANI.

The cost of litigation in India is ten times more than that in England. The salaries of judicial officers in India are double those of similar officers in England. The Government has given up about twenty-five lakhs of rupees by abolishing the cotton duties for the benefit of the merchants of Manchester, and wants to recoup that sum by imposing taxes on the poor natives of India. But England raises a revenue of a million and-a-half by imposing duties on Indian tea, rice, and sugar. People will be struck dumb when they will hear that a hundred and forty crores of rupees have been sent from India to England within the last ten years. The merchants too have sent one hundred and fifty crores, thus altogether three hundred crores have been sent away in ten years. The writer thinks that Lord Dufferin, who is a very conscientious ruler, will look into these grievances of India.

SANJIVANI.

60. The same paper says that the people of India have lost during the civilized rule of the English the knowledge and the experience they had of agriculture and manufacture. Western education has indeed done much for the people in the way of removing superstition and ignorance, but all this constitutes only the external gloss. Native manufactures are giving way before competition of foreigners, and the manners and customs of the English are superseding the manners and customs of the natives.

SANJIVANI.

The condition of the famine-stricken agriculturists.

61. The same paper says that the famine-stricken agriculturists are working hard in their field, with the hope of getting a good crop next year. But when they come home from their fields, they get no food, or food of a very inferior sort. The Government, the zemindars, and the money-lenders should have sympathy with the poor men. They have sold up their implements of husbandry, and so they are to till their land with borrowed implements. One who has fifteen bighas of land can hope to till only six or seven bighas with implements borrowed from others. There are many who cannot do even this much. These work for hire in the fields of others.

SULABH SAMACHAR,  
July 18th, 1885.

62. The *Sulabha Samachár*, of the 18th July, says that there is only one covered carriage for the 1st and 2nd class passengers in the Kaunia-Dhurla Railway.

The Kaunia-Dhurla Railway.

The 3rd class carriages are open like the tram cars of Calcutta. Native females, who travel by 3rd class, are put to great inconvenience. They have to cross the river in a flat attached to the steamer on which men and women are crowded together. When at the end of the rainy season *churs* are formed on both sides of the river, native females have to walk over the burning sand bare-footed. The writer proposes that some arrangements should be made for the convenience of the female passengers of this line with the money saved, by appointing a Superintendent of passengers on the Teesta and the Dhurla on Rs. 50 instead of on Rs. 200 per month, as is now the case.

SULABH SAMACHAR.

63. The same paper says that Mr. Beadon, though transferred for his cruelty, is again practising cruelty in the Bhagulpur Jail. Cruel hearts take a long time

Mr. Beadon.

to melt.

BANGABASI,  
July 18th, 1885.

64. The *Bangabasi*, of the 18th July, in noticing the petition of the people of Sarisha to the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the wants of this village, expresses a hope that when they have laid their petition at the foot of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor will lend his ear to them and do them justice.

65. The same paper hears that the *Englishman* newspaper has advised the Lieutenant-Governor to make his tour in Chota Nagpore this year, for he has seen almost all the districts of Bengal. The writer says that if His Honor has seen all the districts, he should go to look into the condition of the people of Beerbboom this time. But the advice of the *Englishman* appears to the writer to be the better advice, because famines are always inauspicious, and Nagpur has a nice cool climate. It has been reported that the condition of the famine-stricken people has much improved. Why? Is it because the holy water of the resolution has been sprinkled over them?

BHARAT BASI,  
July 18th, 1885.

66. The *Bharat Basi*, of the 18th July, says that some time ago a rumour was afloat to the effect that Sir

The volunteering movement.

Rivers Thompson was a friend of the vol-

unteering movement. The writer is deeply grieved at what he has subsequently heard. One of the newspapers persistently says that the rumour is not correct, and the Government makes no attempt to contradict its statement. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will not fail to remove the doubt from the public mind. The writer is sorry to find that some of the educated natives of Bengal are doing their best to ridicule the movement. The opposition of the Lieutenant-Governor is one of the reasons that an agitation on the subject should be set on foot. The people will never succeed in obtaining their wishes without persistent agitation.

BHARAT BASI.

67. The same paper says that whenever the Government of India is in want of money, it asks the Provincial Governments to make retrenchments. But when the

Waste of money.

hard times are over, it never thinks of retrenchment at all. Whenever the question of reduction of expenditure is raised, all public works are kept in abeyance, and a few duftreeships are abolished. Government is at present anxious to find the three crores it has spent in determining the boundary of Afghanistan. So it has issued a circular directing that retrenchment in all departments of Government has become absolutely necessary. But, says the writer, the Government can easily save 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees by putting a stop to its residence in the hills. If the Government of India ceases to go to Simla, another saving of 10 to 12 lakhs will accrue, because the Provincial Governors will not then venture to go to the hills. The writer hears that the

present Viceroy has sanctioned the erection of a Viceregal Lodge on the Observatory Hill at a cost of 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is unnecessarily travelling to and from Darjeeling at no small expense. These are rather unimportant items of wasteful expenditure. Nearly a fourth of the revenue of India is spent in England. Palaces were erected in England in 1882-83 for the transaction of Indian business at an expense of a crore of rupees. The office buildings of the Secretary of State have cost 75 lakhs of rupees. The office establishment of the Secretary of State costs 25 lakhs a year. Does the Colonial Secretary charge the Colonies the cost of the erection of the Colonial Office buildings? Hundred and twenty-five lakhs of rupees were spent the other day in building five iron-clads for India. The maintenance of these iron-clads will cost 30 lakhs a year. Though soldiers are not sent to India every year, India has to spend 50 lakhs of rupees in the year for recruiting soldiers. The British Government recruits its soldiers with this money. There is a reserve of 20 thousand Indian soldiers in England, which costs three to four crores of rupees, though it is doubtful whether these soldiers will ever set their foot in India. The meaning of this is that a portion of the cost of the British army has been thrown on the revenues of India. India has to contribute towards the pension of those British soldiers who have occasionally to serve in India. But England never contributes a pice towards the pay or pension of Indian soldiers, though these may be used for defending England. The Pension Fund of European officials is increasing daily, and Government is throwing every facility towards English officers receiving pensions. India has to pay the cost of the Embassies in China, Japan and Persia. It has to pay 50 thousands of rupees towards the maintenance of the Cooper's Hill College, though the Engineers of this College are employed in England and in the Colonies. India has to bear the expenses, either partly or in full, of all the wars undertaken by England to the east of Gibraltar. India has contracted a debt of one hundred and thirty crores from the year 1811, which shows that four or five crores have been borrowed every year. The finances of India are in such a condition that unless waste is prevented, the solvency of Government will come to an end. It will be foolish if the construction of roads, &c., is put a stop to. Five or six crores may be saved by reducing Indian expenditure in England. But will the Government of India have the courage to propose it?

68. The same paper condemns the provision in the new Copyright Bill to prevent the borrowing of telegraphic intelligence within 24 hours of its publication.

Borrowing of telegrams by news-papers. The English newspapers, at whose instance the provision has been introduced, wanted to prolong the time to 72 hours. The writer is not at all surprised to find that the English papers are doing injury to the native papers. But, says the writer, the native papers will suffer by this provision, though the English papers will not benefit by it. Even in such a civilized country as England, such a provision does not seem to be necessary. Why should it then be deemed necessary in India? The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will not give his consent to such a provision, for the native papers are poor, and they cannot bear the cost of procuring telegraphic intelligence from Europe.

69. In noticing the incident at Surat, in which Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas was refused admittance into a first class compartment, the same paper says that there is a class of Englishmen in India, who, though they are men of no account in their own country, and are never allowed to mix in good society, yet domineer over the natives of this country, and try to insult native gentlemen at every step. The writer entreats Lord Dufferin to save the people of India from the

BHARAT BASI,  
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hands of these men. They are the greatest enemies of English rule. Their conduct produces discontent in the country. Much mischief is likely to result unless they are kept in check.

70. The same paper requests the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, who has come down to Calcutta, to visit the famine-stricken places in Beerbhoom, and to

Famine in Beerbhoom.  
make arrangements for granting advances to the cultivators, who, owing to their poverty and wretchedness, will not be able to carry on the work of cultivation without such help. And unless they can cultivate their lands this year, famine is sure to follow in the next.

71. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has blamed Sir Rivers Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality for not enhancing the rate of house-tax.

With a view to deprive the Commissioners of their independence, he has proposed to amalgamate a portion of the suburbs with Calcutta, and to establish one Board for both these municipalities. Many thought that Maniktollah and other places in the suburbs would be amalgamated with Calcutta. But they are mistaken. The Lieutenant-Governor does no more speak of the northern section of the suburbs. He does not care whether natives live or die. The European quarters of the suburbs only will be amalgamated. It is now evident for whose benefit Messrs. Payne, Cunningham and others, took their stand in opposition to the Commissioners. House-rent in Calcutta is very high. If the roads and drains of the suburbs are properly repaired, Europeans will be able to get houses at a small rent. But the European quarters cannot pay much in taxes. So it has been decided that the suburbs and Calcutta will be divided into seven small municipalities, under the superintendence of Government, and Government will have the power to determine the amount to be spent in each of the seven municipalities. The number of Commissioners nominated by Government is to be increased in each of these. If all this can be done, the Anglo-Indians will get all they desire. The writer hears that the British Indian Association will soon call a public meeting to protest against the action of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Indian Association should join heartily in this movement, and try to save Calcutta from the hands of the tyrant.

72. A correspondent of the same paper notices that Mr. Booth, the

BHARAT BASI.  
Resignation fee levied in the Dacca College, has issued an order to realise a resignation fee, equal to

the schooling fee, from every student who leaves the school to join another with a transfer letter. There is no such rule for realising resignation fees. The writer hopes that the Director of Public Instruction will give him a lesson so that students may not be put into trouble any more.

73. The *Akhbari Darus Sultanut*, of the 18th July, complains that

Want of water-supply in the Rewary station. there is no Brahman employé at the Rewary station to supply the passengers with water.

74. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 18th July, is sorry that the natives

The amendment of the Municipal Law for Calcutta. of Bengal are not able to praise Sir Rivers Thompson, their present Lieutenant-Governor.

Sixty millions of men are being harassed under his rule. Sir Rivers may think that his administration is glorious, but history will say that it is most inglorious. The writer is sorry that he has to write against the Lieutenant-Governor, but he cannot help it. Sir Rivers may think the newspapers disloyal or rebellious, and if he had power would perhaps deprive them of their freedom in an hour. He has created great uneasiness in Bengal. He did wrong in mixing in the Ilbert Bill agitation. People thought that he would come to his senses when he

AKHBARI-DARUS SULTANUT,  
July 18th, 1885.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,  
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found out his mistake. He has, on public occasions, in the presence of the Viceroy, shown his sympathy with the scheme of self-government; but he has always acted as its great enemy. The Commissioners of Calcutta and the Suburbs are an eyesore to him. He is now trying to take away their freedom on the pretext of making sanitary improvements. He thinks that a change in Municipal Law has become absolutely necessary. What can be the hidden motive of this proposed change? He is desirous of depriving the two municipalities of the elective system. He is desirous of creating a body of men who should be devoted to him by selecting Commissioners for the amalgamated municipality after his own wishes. Is it proper to allow the current of absolutism to become strong under Sir Rivers Thompson? Is there no means of checking the current?

75. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 19th July, asks the postal authorities to charge postage on newspapers in the same way as that on letters. There is no necessity for taking a memorandum every three months. The post office can take the postage of newspapers in cash. The present system makes the proprietors of newspapers great losers.

76. The same paper says that it cannot disbelieve the statement of Sir Rivers Thompson and the people of East Bengal. the *Surabhi* newspaper that Sir Rivers Thompson is not prepared to advise the enrolment of the natives of Southern and Eastern Bengal as volunteers. The writer does not understand why Sir Rivers Thompson is so much opposed to the interests of these people. But nothing better can be expected from Sir Rivers, seeing in what way he acted during the Ilbert Bill agitation; and how he preserved the dignity of his office by accepting the leadership of the Anglo-Indians. He says that the loyalty of the natives is praiseworthy, but that they are not worthy of becoming volunteers. Sir Rivers is an old English official. This sort of argument is unworthy of him. Even the half-educated natives shrink back from drawing such an inference from such premises. Sir Rivers can speak out what he thinks. He should not attempt to throw dust into the eyes of others. He should not pain the natives by praising them for their loyalty. He should plainly say that he has no faith in the loyalty of the natives. Sir Rivers could not trust the natives of Eastern Bengal. He has perhaps forgotten the services rendered to Government by Asanulla Khan Bahadur, Shyama Sankar, Kumar Bahadur, and Suryakanta. Does Sir Rivers take any notice of the services received by Government from the educated natives of East Bengal? The people of South and East Bengal are noted for their moral courage. Is it for this reason that Sir Rivers, the representative of the British Government in Bengal, undervalues the courage of these men? Such cowardliness would not be becoming even in a common Englishman. The people who live under the rule of Sir Rivers repeatedly declare that they are not satisfied with him. Had this country been England, he could not have thus held his position. But everything is possible in India. The writer humbly begs Sir Rivers not to trouble the people any more.

77. The same paper disapproves of the appointment of Mr. Hill as Officiating Inspector of Schools for the Eastern Circle in the place of Mr. Martin on leave in supersession of the claims of Baboo Dina Nath Sen, Assistant Inspector of Schools. The impartial, discriminating, and paternal educational authorities have made the appointment having an eye upon white skin. Government always boasts of its sense of justice, of its civilization, and of its impartiality, but still merit is not being rewarded irrespective of caste and colour. The writer does not understand what special qualification does Mr. Hill possess to supersede the claims of Baboo Dina Nath Sen to the Officiating Inspectorship.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 19th, 1885.

DACCA PRAKASH.

DACCA PRAKASH.

SADHARANI,  
July 19th, 1885.

The Rent Act.

78. The *Sádháraní*, of the 19th July, says that it has pointed out that if the Secretary of State does not give his assent to the new Tenancy Act, there is great probability of the ryots being very much injured. For this reason, the Editor prays for the enforcement of the Tenancy Act. But Government should not think, after the enforcement of the Act, that they need not move in the matter for 30 years more. Government should most cautiously watch how business is managed under the new Act. Instructions should be given to the officials not to rigorously enforce such provisions as may lead to increase of litigation. If the new Act does not receive the assent of the Secretary of State, all hopes for the improvement of the Rent Law will disappear. The meeting of the ryots at Jhikargacha is believed by many to be a move of the zemindars. It is very easy to elicit a hostile opinion on the Act from the ryots by explaining to them only those provisions which are likely to injure them. The writer does not say that this was done at Jhikargacha. But the zemindars have shown an undue eagerness to turn that meeting to their advantage. Meetings of ryots were held before the Jhikargacha meeting for showing the necessity for the amendment of the Rent Law. The writer was present at two or three of such meetings. At a short notice about twenty thousand ryots of Synthia, near Beerbboom, where the zemindar is oppressive, assembled to speak of their grievances and the injustice of the Rent law. But as the rich had no interest in speaking of such a meeting, it was not spoken of. The Maharajah of Hatwa, referring to the Jhikargacha meeting, has said that "it is a matter of congratulation that the ryots have awakened to a true sense of the dangers with which the provisions of the (Rent) Act threaten them." The writer knew that the zemindars would make a capital of the Jhikargacha meeting, but he did not expect that they would do so soon. But as the Secretary of State has not yet given his assent to the Act, the zemindars have thus hastily tried to make a capital of the meeting. It is not only Government's duty, but also its interest to keep the ryots satisfied. If the ryots make a strike owing to enhancement of rent, the zemindars will be ruined, and Government may also be placed in a dangerous situation. The history of Ireland teaches this lesson. For this reason, the writer recommends that, whatever may be the faults of the Rent Act, it should be brought into force in order that the ryots may be reassured.

SADHARANI.

79. The same paper, referring to the Government of India's Resolution India Government's Resolution about on the Bengal Government's report about the Calcutta Municipality. the Calcutta Municipality, says that if it was

at all necessary for the Viceroy to make any remarks on the matter, he should have said that the Commissioners have made amends for their negligence in 1884 by their great efforts in 1885, which fact is proved by lesser prevalence of diseases this year than in the preceding year. From the absence of such a remark, it appears that the Viceroy knows nothing of the matter. The writer cannot believe that the Viceroy knows nothing of the Lieutenant-Governor's quarrel with the Calcutta Municipality, and that he does not understand that the letter of the 19th May will make the Commissioners sorry. The Viceroy's blaming the Commissioners in spite of his knowledge of these facts has filled the writer with despair. Where also is any hope of any benefit from him if he has written the letter without making himself informed of these things? The Viceroy will learn the real facts of the case if he carefully reads the Commissioners' report. Efforts will probably be made to throw dust in the eyes of the Viceroy. But the Commissioners should try their best to defeat such efforts.

SADHARANI.

80. The same paper says that many persons think that the Lieutenant-Governor insists upon the increase of the burden upon the proprietors of houses,

The house-tax.

with the object of being avenged upon them for supporting the Commissioners in the late quarrel between them and the Municipality. That the rent of houses in Calcutta has become double is due to increase of the house-tax. When taxes can be imposed upon most of the trades mentioned by the Commission and upon all imported articles without any disadvantage to anybody, it will be unfair to increase the already heavy burden upon house-owners. No other direct tax should be imposed upon the rate-payers of Calcutta. While in Bombay each person has on an average to pay the tax of Rs. 4-9, and in Madras only Rs. 2, each inhabitant of Calcutta has to pay on an average Rs. 7 as tax.

81. The same paper says that, though the pressure of work upon the sub-postmasters is increasing, Government far from increasing is diminishing their income. The reduction of the commission for selling stamps to one pice in the rupee and the charging of cash for money-orders and bangy-parcels instead of stamps have greatly injured these officers.

82. The same paper says that since the passing of the Eastern Bengal Railway under Government management, the inconvenience of the passengers has increased. Now the trains do not run more swiftly than carriages drawn by good horses. The writer learns from a correspondent that the train in which he was reached Calcutta from Sodhpur in 55 minutes. But formerly trains reached Calcutta from Sodhpur in 35 minutes even on Sundays.

83. The *Som Prakash*, of the 20th July, says that the *Liberal* has expressed sorrow that the Vedas are not properly taught in the Calcutta Sanskrit College. What the *Liberal* says is true. Formerly the M.A. students only read the Vedas. Though now the Vedas are taught in the third year class, the glory of the Sanskrit College will not increase so long as the Vedas are not thoroughly taught there.

84. The same paper says that the people of Cooch Behar are much pleased with the Maharajah, because he has introduced many good arrangements. Other Princes should follow the example of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar.

85. The same paper says that the increase in the number of thefts and dacoities near Calcutta proves the worthlessness of the police. The writer recommends that men who have passed the University examinations should be employed as police officers on larger salaries.

86. The same paper says that if separate first and second class carriages in trains are kept for natives, collision between natives and Englishmen will not occur. If the present profession of equal treatment of the passengers of both the races continues to be made, natives will be insulted without any fault on their part.

87. The same paper says that the Viceroy has entitled himself to the thanks of the people by taking notice of the Golaghat case. Anglo-Indians are so haughty that it is impossible to bring them to their senses. They consider Indians as beasts, and do not consider the killing of natives a greater crime than the killing of beasts. The European judicial officers who administer justice punish inadequately killers of natives. Mr. Glover, who killed a coolie by kicking him, was simply fined by Mr. Harris, the Joint-Magistrate of Dacca, Rs. 200. Though the native public and newspapers have expressed dissatisfaction at this judgment, the Lieutenant-Governor took no notice of the case. Every thoughtful man can understand what great injury to the British Government is being done by Magistrates and police officers of the type of Mr. Harris.

SADHARANI  
July 19th, 1885.

SADHARANI.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 20th, 1885.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH.

SOM PRAKASH,  
July 20th, 1885.

88. The same paper says that the partiality of the people of the Central Provinces towards the robber Tantia shows that they are oppressed by the police and assisted by Tantia, and that the officials have everywhere begun to oppress the people.

SAMAYA,  
July 20th, 1885.

89. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 20th July, complains that the place at which the passengers of the Dacca-Narainganj line are booked at Dacca is so narrow that many cannot get their tickets. There is another place for the distribution of tickets, but the writer does not know why that place is never used. He hopes that Government will remove this inconvenience of the public.

SAMAYA.

90. A correspondent of the same paper complains of the want of a post office at Bhara in Bankura. There is a letter-box at Bhara, but it is opened once in four or five days, though by rule it should be opened every day.

SAMAYA.

91. A correspondent of the same paper says that the village Devipur is within the jurisdiction of the Baral post office in Maldah. Owing to the want and negligence of the postman, letters and newspapers are not punctually delivered in this village.

SAMAYA.

92. The same paper says that in his Resolution on the report of the Sanitary Committee appointed under section 28, the Lieutenant-Governor says that the report has brought a mass of facts to light, which otherwise would have remained buried in obscurity. But, says the writer, His Honor is wrong in saying so, for nothing is done in the Calcutta Municipality in secrecy. His Honor has outwardly praised the Commissioners with a view to serve his evil purposes, and to vent his spleen. He is extremely annoyed with the Commissioners, because they opposed the proposed enhancement of the house-tax from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. to 10 per cent. The writer thinks that His Honor and his countrymen have shown their selfishness by proposing this enhancement, for they are well aware that the houses in Calcutta belong mostly to natives, and that the enhancement will fall on them. A scheme of taxation is to be so framed that the incidence may affect equally all classes of men. The writer thinks that the municipal revenue of Calcutta should be derived from a tax on incomes. That, he thinks, would be the fairest way of imposing a municipal tax.

The Commissioners have agreed to make all the improvements suggested by His Honor gradually. But His Honor wants to compel them to make all the improvements at once. If he exercises a little moderation, the rate-payers will not be burdened with taxation, while improvements will be gradually carried out. But it is a different thing if he is bent on oppressing the people. He should then speak out plainly. These improvements can be easily made if His Honor carries out the orders of the Government of India by relieving Calcutta of the police charges to the extent of two to three lakhs. In Madras and in Bombay half the excise revenue of the city is given to the Municipality. If that is given to the Calcutta Municipality, the Commissioners will never feel the want of money.

His Honor has found fault with the Commissioners in various matters, and has threatened them with new legislation in the next cold season, by which his powers will be increased. Government has given powers to the Commissioners. If it wants to withdraw them, they cannot do anything. But His Honor should remember that the civilized world is watching the proceedings of the English in India. Whatever His Honor may say, he will not be able to carry out his intentions.

93. The same paper says that the Lieutenant-Governor has done a great service to the people by appointing the Octroi Commission, from the Report of which

The octroi duties.  
it appears that the octroi duties cannot be imposed in Calcutta, for the condition of those cities in which those duties are levied differ materially from that of Calcutta. The object of the Lieutenant-Governor is to point out to the Commissioners a small source of income, and to impose heavy work upon them. But people can now understand his meaning.

SAMAYA,  
July 20th, 1885.

94. The same paper says that educated and intelligent men should be appointed to the Police Department. The Police administration is bad, because uneducated men who get appointments in no other department generally enter the Police. The lowest officers of the department are paid at the rate of Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 a month. The pay is quite inadequate, and so these officers are recruited generally from the low class men from the North-Western Provinces.

They have no sympathy with the people, and their sole aim is to get money. The head-constables are, as a rule, Bengalis. They know the Bengali language, but they are ignorant of English. The pay is small, and holds out no attraction for educated men. The head-constables generally become Sub-Inspectors, and so there are few educated men among the Sub-Inspectors. From constables up to Sub-Inspectors the officers are almost on a level. If one who is insulted by a constable appeals to his superiors, he gets no remedy.

SAMAYA.

95. The same paper says that the arrangements for teaching Literature, Rhetoric and Grammar in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta, though not all that can be

The Calcutta Sanskrit College.  
desired, are yet not bad. But there is no arrangement for teaching the Vedas. The Sanskrit College is in such a condition that there is no necessity for maintaining it. Its work can be done by making some arrangement for teaching Sanskrit in the Presidency College. The present condition of the Sanskrit College compels the writer to wish its abolition, otherwise he will be very sorry if it is abolished. He asks Mr. Tawney to make such arrangements that students may get their lessons in any branch of Sanskrit literature they like in the College.

SAMAYA.

96. The same paper finds no necessity for inserting in the new Copyright Bill the provision for putting a stop to the practice of borrowing telegrams from newspapers within 24 hours, for the borrowing

SAMAYA.

The provision in the new Copyright Bill against borrowing telegrams.  
harms no body. There is no harm if something is done for those who get the telegrams at a great expense; and for that purpose it would be well if the borrower acknowledges from what paper the telegrams have been borrowed. If Government is determined to make such a law, it should consult with the editors and with lawyers.

97. The *Navaribhākar*, of the 20th July, says that there is nothing to justify distrust of Indians. On the contrary, everything shows that Indians can be trusted. Indians are friendly to the

NAVABIBHAKAR  
July 20th, 1885.

Anglo-Indians and British rule in India.  
English Government and to the English nation. It is foolish to seek to rule 250 millions of friendly Indians by the sword. The treatment of friendly Indians as enemies is a strange proceeding on the part of Anglo-Indians. The English are now beset with difficulties. Russians are now picking holes in English administration in India, and are saying that Indians are not satisfied with British rule. Do not Anglo-Indians understand that they will weaken their position if they now proclaim that the loyalty of Indians is mere lip-loyalty? British dominion in India will remain safe only so long as the Indian princes and people remain friendly to the English Government. Should not those Anglo-Indians, who understand

this and yet show hostility to the princes and people of India, be driven out of the country?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 20th, 1885

98. The same paper says that the Indian police is becoming more and more oppressive owing to encouragement.

The Indian police.

The higher police officers wink at the

offences of their subordinates. The officials see the faults of the people only. They seldom see the faults of the police. The Provincial Governors implicitly believe the statements of the divisional officers, who again place implicit faith in the statements of the district officers. The Pubna police committed oppression. The Commissioner asked for the facts of the case from the Magistrate, who placed implicit faith in the statements of the District Superintendent of Police. The Lieutenant-Governor accepted the Commissioner's statement as gospel truth, and the police were not punished. The same thing happened in Dacca. In Krishnagore also the police committed oppression with impunity. The Krishnagore police were ultimately slightly punished only because a noblehearted Viceroy like Lord Ripon heard of the case. But the evil consequence of light punishments for grave offences followed. The Police Department did not come to its senses. Owing to such leniency on the part of the authorities, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mr. Baker, became outrageous. The Lieutenant-Governor has simply transferred Mr. Baker and threatened him with dismissal in the event of his being found guilty of another offence. But the oppression of the police cannot be stopped by such childish threats.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

99. The same paper says that an injustice will be done if provisions

The amended Telegraph Act and  
Government's supplying native papers  
with Bills.

are made in the amended Telegraph Act for  
the carrying of telegraphic wires over places  
of religious worship. The editor cannot

criticize the Bill for amending the Act, as he has not yet been furnished with a copy of it. When will Government make good its promise of supplying newspapers with Bills?

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 20th, 1885.

100. The following is a translation of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 20th July, on Sir Rivers Thompson.

Sir Rivers Thompson :—When Sir Rivers Thompson

was the Judge of Krishnagore, the inhabitants of that place became acquainted with many of his good qualities. But they came also to know of one thing. There are many English planters living in the Krishnagore (*sic*) district, many of whom are given to oppression. There happen law suits between these on the one hand and the native zemindars and the cultivating ryots on the other. But whenever such law suits happened, Mr. Thompson invariably took the side of the English planters. As regards the administration of justice, Mr. Thompson was, while in Krishnagore, generally impartial. It was only when there were cases between natives and Europeans that Mr. Thompson could not remain impartial.

At that time Mr. Thompson also gave proof of another trait of his disposition. The system of jury trial has long obtained in Krishnagore. It was in force there when Mr. Thompson was Judge of that district. But he was extremely opposed to the system, and even reported against it on one occasion to the High Court. The reason why he was opposed to it was that cases in which the planters were concerned, and which came up before him as the Sessions Judge, he could not, owing to the jury, try according to his wishes.

While he was in Krishnagore he gave proof of another thing. He once presided on the occasion of the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Krishnagore College. On that occasion he made a speech,

in the course of which he abused natives and advised the educated native youths to give up their high expectations regarding appointments in the State, and to remain content with agriculture and social reforms. We are not aware of any of his faults when he was Commissioner ; on the contrary, we know of one or two good qualities which he then possessed. When he was Commissioner of the Presidency Division, Mr. Thompson was on terms of intimate friendship with many of the leading native gentlemen of Calcutta. Again, when Mr. Wright brought a case against the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, and the local officials were in various ways illegally harassing the editor of that paper, Mr. Thompson expressed his displeasure with their conduct. Moreover, Mr. Thompson wrote to the local officials, when after once discharging the editor after trial, they were again trying to send him to jail.

At the accession of Mr. Thompson to the Lieutenant-Governorship, the whole native community was delighted. There were two reasons why they were so. The first was that Sir Ashley Eden had caused great uneasiness among the people of Bengal, and his departure for England, therefore, naturally caused delight. At that time natives would have been delighted at almost anybody, and not Mr. Thompson alone, becoming Lieutenant-Governor. But the delight of the people was not wholly due to their deliverance from Sir Ashley Eden's hands ; they had also confidence in Mr. Thompson. They were aware that Mr. Thompson was a righteous man, and a true follower of Jesus Christ, that his character was very pure, and that he was free from pride and attentive to his duties. They therefore felt delighted at the entrusting of the administration of Bengal in the hands of such a man. But the natives were not long given to enjoy this delight. If Lord Ripon had not proposed the Jurisdiction Bill for this country, Mr. Thompson would not have probably disappointed the people of Bengal in the manner he is doing. In an evil moment did Lord Ripon propose that measure. And from the moment that measure was proposed, has the fall of Mr. Thompson commenced. From that time not only has he forfeited the confidence of the natives, but he has also begun to forget his duty and the teachings of his adored Master, and has even ridiculed Him, whom from his birth he has worshipped as God. From that time has he been possessed by his evil genius. He will probably be dominated by this evil genius through life. However bad Mr. Thompson may be, he is yet perhaps a much better man than Sir Ashley Eden. Nevertheless, zemindars in this country were on Sir Ashley Eden's side. Sir Ashley spent his time in pleasures and luxurious living. He lived on terms of friendship with every official. Lord Lytton loved him, and Lord Ripon, though he may not have exactly loved him, did not, owing to his (Sir Ashley's) shrewedness, find cause for getting annoyed with him.

But all the friends and relations of Mr. Thompson in this country are found among Anglo-Indians. With many Anglo-Indian officials probably he is not on terms of friendship. Many English officials regard him with the same feeling of dislike with which he is regarded by natives. He had differences with Lord Ripon also, and it is quite probable that Lord Dufferin has no confidence in him.

The zemindars again look upon him as their enemy ; the educated natives also look upon him in the same light ; probably the lower classes among the people do not view him differently.

On the one hand, such is the state of things. On the other, Mr. Thompson is not like Sir Ashley Eden, given to pleasures and luxurious living. His heart also is not like that of Sir Ashley Eden, made of stone. There cannot again be any doubt that he loves righteousness, at least believes in a future existence. Such is the state of his mind and heart. And

yet, at the instance of Anglo-Indians, he is being obliged to do hundreds of wrong acts. He sees before his eyes hundreds of acts of oppression, and yet through fear of Anglo-Indians he has not the courage to punish them, nay, far from punishing them, he is obliged from the same cause to defend such acts in a large measure.

Thus happily is Sir Rivers Thompson spending his days. Such are the miseries of his life; consequently he deserves pity, and not reproof. And if the Lieutenant-Governor's acts had not been productive of injury to tens of millions of people, we should have probably felt pity for him, and not have been angry with him.

We may or may not pity Sir Rivers Thompson at the sight of the miserable state he is in, but it behoves those self-seeking Anglo-Indians, who are turning his weakness to their own advantage to feel pity for him. Sir Rivers is now an old man, and will probably have to leave this world after a few years; and it therefore behoves Anglo-Indians to feel pity for him, if not in the interests of this world, at least on considerations for the next.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 20th, 1885.

DAINIK,  
July 20th, 1885.

DAINIK.

SAMVAD PURNA  
CHANDRODAYA,  
July 20th, 1885.

**101.** The same paper does not approve of the action of Mr. Coxhead, Mr. Coxhead and the *Bangabasi* the Magistrate of Burdwan, in angrily calling newspaper upon the *Bangabasi* for an explanation of the statement made by one of its correspondents regarding the oppressive conduct of the jail authorities of that district towards one Benimadhav, a prisoner, who was alleged to have met with his death in consequence. The better course for the Magistrate would have been to make enquiries and publish the result, and if the jail authorities were found guilty, to punish them. But the rulers would have everything done by force, and get annoyed if cases of oppression by officials are brought to the notice of the public.

**102.** The *Dainik*, of the 20th July, says that the Government has never attempted to save lives during famine except once. Lord Northbrook attempted to save lives during the Bengal and Behar famine in 1873-74. He did not care for money, but cared merely for the lives of the subjects. No other Governor-General has done so, and so the people of India bless Lord Northbrook with all their heart.

**103.** The same paper says that there is a rumour in the High Court that Sir Richard Garth will take leave for a long time, at the expiration of which he will probably retire. Mr. Justice Cunningham is likely to become the Chief Justice of Bombay. Under such circumstances, it is said that the Officiating Chief Justiceship will be given to Mr. Justice Wilson. Sir Richard Garth is the oldest Judge of the High Court. Next to him comes Mr. Justice Mitter. The writer does not understand why the claims of Mr. Justice Mitter should be set aside in favour of others who are his juniors. Perhaps colour plays an important part in the decision of this question. If the Government of India follows an illiberal policy in the appointment of the highest judicial officer in the land, it is not likely to change its determination because the native press condemns the policy.

**104.** A correspondent of the same paper complains that all the tanks in the village of Haripur, in Jehanabad, have silted up. These tanks have never been repaired. Will the Government apply no remedy to this great evil?

**105.** The *Samvad Purna Chandradya*, of the 20th July, says that a Commission was appointed last year to report on the working of the outstill system. The Commission submitted its report, and a resolution was published on that report. But people do not as yet know how far the suggestions of the Commission have been given effect to. No change seems to have taken place in

the working of the system. If the outstill system is discouraged, the revenue may suffer, and so Government has turned a deaf ear to all the suggestions which may lead to that result. Government has fixed the time for selling liquor, but liquor can be had at all hours of the night.

106. The *Surabhi*, of the 21st July, says that Lord Wolseley has returned to England from Egypt. The failure of the English in Egypt has taught them the lesson that unjustifiable war can put even powerful nations like the English into trouble.

107. The same paper is glad to notice that Lady Dufferin has started a fund for training up lady doctors for the treatment of native females. Many European gentlemen and ladies will contribute to this fund. The writer hopes that natives too will contribute to it.

108. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has come to Calcutta. He will soon proceed to the mofussil on tour. These tours are very expensive, but they produce no good result, for the Lieutenant-Governor always takes the statements of local officers on trust, and makes no personal enquiry. The tours may be pleasant to Sir Rivers, but no good result will come of them.

109. The same paper says that Mr. Sullivan, who killed a native sepoy at Lahore, has been pronounced not guilty by seven out of nine jurors who tried him. There is no hope that justice will ever be done in India as regards those Englishmen who practise oppression on natives.

110. The same paper, in noticing that the sentence of Mr. Enge for rigorous imprisonment for five years has on appeal to the High Court been reduced to imprisonment for one year, remarks that Mr. Enge gets imprisonment for one year for committing murder. The loyalty of the natives to the English Government must be expected to increase in proportion as the number of cases like these multiplies.

111. The same paper approves of the proposal of Lord Randolph Churchill to hold an enquiry into the working of the Indian Administration since the assumption of direct control of Indian Affairs by the Queen in 1858. If such an enquiry is held, it will be easy to find what changes have become necessary since that time. The writer says that the Conservatives are not necessarily enemies to the people of India. They have done much good, and they are likely to do more in future. The aim of the natives should be to get some good out of the Conservatives.

112. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 22nd July, says that there is a school at Muchikhola maintained by the ex-King of Oudh. The school publishes no report of its progress. It has not as yet sent a single student to the Entrance Examination. Its management has been placed in the hands of a Board. The Nizamut school at Moorshedabad did not flourish as long as it confined itself to educating the youths of the Nawab's family alone. Such is the case with the Muchikhola school too. It will not flourish until it is thrown open to the public.

113. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 11th July, is of opinion that the decision of the Rajah of Talcher to import ganja from the Cuttack town and to stop its cultivation in his own Killa, will prove injurious to the interests of his own subjects. Its contemporary of the *Sebaka* also holds the same opinion.

SURABHI,  
July 21st, 1885.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

URDU GUIDE,  
July 22nd, 1885.

UTKAL DIPAKA,  
July 11th, 1885.

UTKAL DARPO,  
July 7th, 1885.

114. The *Utkal Darpan*, of the 7th July, deeply regrets to announce the death of Pundit Taranath Tarkavachaspati, who died at the sacred town of Benares at the age of seventy-five. All other papers of Orissa also mournfully notice the death of the learned Pundit.

SEBAKA,  
July 15th, 1885.

115. The *Sebaka*, of the 15th July, points out that about one-fifth of the income of the Cuttuck Municipality is spent in maintaining a big establishment. It therefore hopes that the municipal authorities will try to effect certain savings under that head.

The editor further points out that the plan of the Balasore Municipality to repair the roads of that town through the agency of Municipal Commissioners is impracticable in the extreme, for what is everybody's business is nobody's business.

The editor also finds fault with the Cuttuck Municipality, which has proved itself to be negligent to a certain extent in repairing the roads of that town.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
July 9th, 1885.

116. The *Samvad Bāhikā*, of the 9th July, regrets to announce the death of Rajah Hari Krishna Bhunj, who died at the age of 80 in the Balasore town. He belonged to the celebrated Ghumsar family, and was kept in the Balasore town as a State prisoner. The paper hopes that Government will continue his stipend to his son and heir Kumar Pratap Krishna Bhunj. Its contemporary of the *Sebaka* also recommends the continuance of the annual Government allowance to his son.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

117. The same paper recommends the removal of the butcher's shop Objection to the present site of the and the slaughter-house in connection therewith from the interior of the Balasore town to its eastern extremity, for their presence in the centre of the town has been a fruitful source of cholera, which is raging in the town.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
The 25th July 1885.